ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.

ASSOCIATION HALL—The Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D.

GILMORE'S GARDES—Barnum's Show. Day and Nig
New-York ACLARITS—Day and Evening.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHERDRAL—12 M. to 10 P. M. Patr.

ST. INWAY HALL—Concert. Remeava. ST INWAY HALL-Concert. Rememyl.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH-Wendell

Index to Aoverngements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—5th and 6th columns.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—6th column.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—6th column.
BOARD AND KOOMS—3d Page—4th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1 = column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—6th Page—5th column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—6th Page—3th column.
DANCING ACADEMICS—6th Page—3d column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
DRY GOODS—3d Page—2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th columns.
EXCURSIONS—3d Page—2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th columns. DRY GOODS—M FAGE—5th commi.

EXCRESIONS—3d Fage—5th commi.

EUROPEAN ADVENTISEMENTS—3d Fage—5th column.

FURNITURL—6th Fage—5th column.

FURNICAL—7th Fage—5th and 6th columns.

GRATES AND FENDERS—6th Fuge—5th column.

HOTELS—6th Fage—5th column. FINANCIAL—The Page—5th and oth commine.

GRATES AND FENDERS—6th Page—5th column.

HOTELS—6th Page—5th column.

HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED—6th Page—5th column.

ICE CREAN—6th Page—5th column.

INSTRUCTION—6th Page—5th column.

LAW SCROOLS—6th Page—3t and 2d columns.

LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—3d column.

LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—3d column.

LOST AND FOUND—3d Page—3d column.

MACHINERY—3d Page—3d column.

MACHINERY—3d Page—3d column.

MACHINERY—7d Page—3d Fage—6th column.

MISCELLANEOUS—7th Page—6th column: 8th Page—3d,

4th, 5th and 6th columns.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—6th Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—City—6th Page—6th column:

COUNTRY—6th Page—6th column: AUCTION SALES—6th Page—6th column:

STATIONERY—6th Page—3d column.

STATIONERY—6th Page—3d column. eclinums.

STEAMERS, OCEAN-6th Page-36 column.

TRACHERS-6th Page-3d column. TRACHERS-6th Page-3d column.

To Lev-City Property-6th Page-6th BROOKLYN-6th Page-6th column. Cou Page-6th column.

finsinces Notices.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, 98 Danne st., 752 Broadway and 610 531 ave., N. Y., and 106 and 168 Pierrepont.st., Brooklyn, Established 60 years.

THE BEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL Is imported and cottled by Caswell, HAZARD & Cognits, Fifth Avenue Hotel Endiding and 6th ave., cor.; also No. 132 Thameast., Newport, R. I.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York-No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 92 East Fourtenth-st., corner Union-square; No. 2,386 Fourth-ave. (Harlem.) Washingron-No. 1,322 F-st. Loxpon-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. Paris-No. 12 fine de la Monnaie.

New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is reported from India that the Afghan troops are being withdrawn from Candahar, and that Russian troops will occupy that city and Herat, Moucasi, who attempted to shoot King Alfonso, is to be tried this week. ____ Lord Beaconsfield has declared in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, that the Treaty of Berlin should be carried out in spirit and to the letter. a secret Anglo-Austrian treaty was executed.

Domestic.-Several large hotels and many cottages and other buildings were burned at Cape May on Saturday. - The annual report of General Sheridan deals almost exclusively with the causes of The first annual report of the Indian wars, == Government Auditor of Ratiroad Accounts has been sent in. - The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is reduced to three by the latest returns; General Albright's election in Pennsylvania is also claimed: will be decided to-morrow, and if in Albright's favor, the majority will be reduced to 1. = A war has broken out between the Sioux, Blackfeet and Assinaboine Indians. = Hunter, the murderer, has been sentenced to be

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-The trail of the graverobbers from the Stewart vault to the street has been followed, and Judge Hilton and the police are hopeful of capturing them. Francis Murphy opened a series of temperance meetings in this city yesterday. - Dr. Tyng, jr., replied to criticisms on the Prophetic Conference. ____ It was decided, Saturday, to raise railroad freight rates to the East. - The sta tionery suits were compromised for \$50,-000. John Irwin, a dealer in furnishing goods, is missing from Brooklyn with \$6,000. = A new Roman Catholic Church was opened in Hoboken yesterday. - Gold 100316, 100316, 100316. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99710 cents. Stocks only partially active and void of features, closing dull and irregular.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer and partly cloudy weather, with alight chances of rain. Thermometer yesterday, 470, 510, 470.

That Democratic majority in the House has dwindled now to three votes. It may turn out to be a pretty good Republican House yet.

The first meeting of Francis Murphy's temperance campaign was held yesterday. The success that attended it indicates that this earnest worker will soon need more ample accommodations, which have already been tendered him, for his daily gatherings.

If there is good ground for the charges against the Sheriff, County Clerk and Register, they can be pressed now with entire propriety when the campaign has come to an end, and the movement will have more of the look of reform and less of politics. The report of the committee of the Bar Association will be awaited with great interest, because if that association takes charge of the inquiry, it will be removed beyond the suspicion of personal or political motives.

We have a story to-day of another person whom it was attempted to draw into the Florida intrigue. He had done banking business with the Florida officials, had been brought into close relations with them, and was asked to go down there and use "his influence." He did not go, but somebody pulled the wire in the hope of making him dance. Dear, dear! To think that Mr. Tilden's house was full of wires, and he never found it out!

It is clear, from Lord Beaconsfield's speech that whether the Ameer is submissive or deflant the Indian frontier is to be rectified at his expense. The ultimatum is only a subterfuge. If the Ameer yields, hard terms will be exacted because of his weakness; if he resists, harder ones will be imposed, both to punish him for his temerity and to reassert that claim to irresistible strength on which British authority in India is based. Regarding the in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, both within Berlin Treaty, the British Premier could do no less than declare that it should be 167,945 barrels in the five years already

executed, and that it had been already partly carried into effect. In this way, Lord Beaconsfield makes a specious defence of his Administration, but he takes care not to grapple with the strong arguments put forward by Lord Laurence and Mr. Gladstone against the contemplated Afghan war, nor to explain how the decline of Turkey can be averted even after the Berlin agreement has been fulfilled. The Treaty of Paris was executed, but it did not prevent the calamities which befell the Ottoman Empire in the late War.

Mr. Andrew Banks, of Baltimore, who was said by Controller Cowgul to have offered him anything he wanted in the way of office or money, if he would give Florida to Tilden, is clearly a kindred spirit with Smith Weed and Pelton and Marble, Mr. Cowgill's letter charged Mr. Banks with making a shameful proposition of bribery. Mr. Banks has read the letter, but is so accustomed to accusations of shameful crimes, apparently, that this slight circumstance has made no impression on him. He really cannot remember whether he made any such proposition or not. But please notice that he does not venture to deny having made it. Indeed, he has not read the letter carefully, and will look it over again. The only thing he is sure about is that it was highly improper in Mr. Cowgiil to write such a Jetter-and we have no doubt that Mr. Banks sincerely thinks so. The effrontery of all these men is amazing. Mr. Banks pretending not to have read with care a letter covering him with disgrace is almost the equal of Smith Weed, who, when asked the other day whether he had anything to say with reference to the new disclosure that he and Colonel Pelton met in Baltimore apparently to transfer the bribemoney, replied, with a cheerful smile, "Nothing, absolutely nothing!" Could confession be more convincing? anv Could there be any stronger evidence for Mr. Cowgill's truthfulness than the wriggling evasions of this Baltimore politician? It is time he took his place in the cipher galaxy. Room, Coparceners!-room for Andrew Banks, of Baltimore!

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

The dispatch in which Secretary Evarts submits to the British Government the feelings of the United States respecting the exorbitant award of the Fisheries Commission at Halifax, has no connection with the question of the right of the Provincial Legislatures to modify or restrict the operations of a solemn treaty. That is a point which may yet have an important bearing upon the discussion as to the payment of the five and a half millions; but at present we must believe that Great Britain will assent to the argument so well stated in Mr. Evarts's paper published last month, and disavow a pretension which would subordinate treaty-making powers to the local police. Neither is the dispute as to the propriety of the award complicated by any differences of opinion respecting the competency of two arbitrators to pronounce judgment without the assent of the third. Mr. Evarts presents with great force the argument for requiring unanimity; but if Great Britain persists in the opposite view, he declares that "this Government will regard the maintenance of entire 'good faith and mutual respect in all dealings under the beneficent Treaty of Wash-'ington as of paramount concern, and will not assume to press its own interpretations of the Treaty on this point against the de-"liberate interpretation of Her Majesty's Gov-"ernment to the contrary "-a promise in which he will be cordially supported by an overwhelming public opinion. The dispatch now published is concerned wholly with the inquiry whether the Halifax Award is intrinsically just. Mr. Evarts remarks that if the award had

But we are obliged to look at further 000 for twelve years' enjoyment of the fishing already expired. The old controversy will soon are improperly reopening a case appeal. It is always competent for either of the parties to an arbitration to examine an award in respect of its covering only the very matter submitted. And the precise complaint of the United States is that the award is invalid because the arbitrators based it upon the consideration of matters not submitted to their jurisdiction. To quote the language of Mr. Evarts: "With every "anxiety to find some rational explanation of the enormous disparity between the pecu-"niary computations of the evidence, and the pecuniary measure announced by the concurring commissioners, this Government has "been unable to do so upon any other hypothesis than that the very matter defined "in Article XVIII., and to which the proofs and the shipments of grain from Weston both sides were applied, and the very matter measured by the award of the con-'earring commissioners, were not identical nor even similar, and that such award, upon

this reason, transcends the submission. Precisely what the arbitrators did consider, nobody knows except themselves, and perhaps they do not know. The assenting majority agreed upon the round sum of \$5,500,000, without disclosing the arithmetical process by which they reached it. But we do know what was submitted to them. It was not the value of any of the privileges granted to us by the Treaty of 1818; those had been ours for more than half a century, and we had not the remotest idea of putting them again in dispute, or paying anything for them under the Treaty of Washington. It was not the value of access to the inshore fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the development of our mercantile or naval marine; that was inappreciable in money. It was not the value of the removal of occasions of strife; that, too, was inadmissible as an element in a pecuniary computation. It was merely, on the one hand, the actual money value of certain inshore fisheries of the Gulf, and on the other the value of access to United States markets and United States fishing-grounds granted to the Canadians as an offset. These are purely statistical questions, and it was the duty of the Commission to decide them upon the strength of the testimony presented by the two parties. The inshore Gulf fishery opened to the United States under the Treaty of Washington was that of mackerel, no other fish being caught on those grounds in any considerable number. Now it was shown at Halifax that the whole mackerel catch of the United States

and without the three-mile limit, was only

elapsed under the treaty. The most extravagant estimates of the provincials never assumed that more than three-quarters of this gross total had been caught within the threemile limit. The market value of three-quarters of this catch, when cured, packed, and ready for exportation, and including the barrels, salt, etc., was shown, on provincial testimony, to be \$472,353. This is not the profit, be it observed, but the selling price. The profit, and consequently the value to our fishermen, was certainly less than \$1 a barrelthat is to say, about \$25,000 a year, or \$300,000 for the period of twelve years covered by the treaty. And even if we take the wildest British estimates of the amount of the catch, and the most extravagant computation of its value, and set the profit at the exorbitant rate of 50 per cent, we cannot stretch the value of these fisheries beyond \$125,000 a year, or \$1,500,000 for the whole twelve years. And yet there is absolutely nothing else for which the Halifax Commission was asked to fix a price. It had absolutely no data rs the basis of the preposterous award except the figures which yield the foregoing

meagre results! This is not all. We granted as a compensation for the fishing privileges, a free market for the fish and fish oil of the Provinces, not to speak of access to certain inshore fisheries of New-England. What is the free market of fraud: the Democrats everywhere refused worth? The Custom House statistics show that it represents the remission of duties to among the election officers, and, in many the extent of more than \$300,000 per aunum. Conceding that only half of this annual sum should be set down as pecuniary profit to the Provincial interests, we have an offset of \$1,800,000, whereas the highest possible ing-places, and when the disfranchised voters valuation of the fishing privilege is only \$1,500,000. What disposition the arbitrarors saw fit to make of this item it would be interesting to know. Probably they disregarded it altogether-as they did all other items-but Mr. Evarts pertinently reminds the British Government that a free market for the Provincial fishermen is the condition upon which it has always most strenuously insisted as "indispensable" to any fishery convention with the United States; and if it now accepts the conclusion of the Halifax Commission that this free market is of no value, it must lay no stress upon it in any future negotiations with us. Inasmuch as the Provincial fishermen cannot sell their mackerel in any part of the world except the United States, this is an observation to which Lord Salisbury will probably give

due weight. It is no part of the duty of the Secretary of State at this period of the discussion to propose any new measure for the settlement of the question which the Halifax Commission has left in such an unsatisfactory shape. He is required only to make a frank and friendly representation of our views to Lord Salisbury, in the hope that the British Government may assent to them, and thus open the way " for a more permanent and comprehensive settle-'ment of the fishery interests of the two countries than was reached by the Treaty of Washington." However this may be, it is a satisfaction that this able and temperate statement of the American case has been put on record. It leaves us in the best possible position for the fresh discussion which must soon revive the whole of the long controversy.

IMPROVED BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Gold remains steady at a premium of oneeighth, and imports from Europe are now thought not improbable at an early day. Our grain and provisions have been going forward freely. The cotton crop begins to go abroad largely; the exports last week were 78,443 bales, and during ten weeks since September 1 the exports of the new crop have amounted to 493,887 bales, whereas only 341,751 bales had, at the corresponding date, gone abroad from the crop of 1877. relation only to the sum of the payment There is no longer a doubt that the crop is tinent are decidedly more favorable for large consequences. We are asked to pay \$5,500,- purchases than they were a month ago. Meanwhile, no material increase of imports has ocprivileges, and nearly half that period has curred, and the London market is searched in vain for United States bonds to send back in come up again; and we cannot afford to preju- settlement of balances. There is some reason dice our rights in the negotiations that will to suppose that considerable sales of American upon which the extraordinary judgment at of late to meet the merchandise balance Halifax seems to have been established. Nor in favor of this country, but the prices is there any ground for a complaint that of stocks chiefly held in Europe are generally so low that a movement to realize arbitration has settled beyond can hardly become important. Under all the circumstances some remittances of specie scem not improbable. Business throughout the country is recover-

ing strength. At the South, the long prostration caused in the Valley States by the vellow fever has nearly passed, though transactions are still somewhat smaller than they were last year, and collections from that quarter are naturally slow and difficult. At the West, the political campaign has interrupted business to some extent, but a greater activity will now be stimulated by the increased confidence of dealers and lenders in the financial future. The crop movement continues larger on the whole than that of last year, ern ports have amounted from August 1 to November 2, to 89,397,219 bushels this year, against 75,317,149 bushels during the corresponding weeks last year. With No. 2 Spring wheat at Chicago selling at 81 cents per bushel, the fact that the movement continues so large at a time when the farmers have been for several years reducing their debts, and when no especial stress for payments is known to exist, is sufficient proof that the crop still in reserve is extraordinarily large. All the tidings from Europe appear to favor an increase in the demand for American grain. The supply thus far, since the season began, has been less than at the same date last year by about 600, 000 ewis; scarcely any wheat was being shipped for Great Britain from South Russia; the exports of grain from Hungary have almost wholly ceased because of the inferiority of the crop; France is importing largely, having taken in September 292,440 quarters, against 89,853 quarters in September, 1877; the old crop of Australia is reported to have been nearly exhausted, so that only about 1,200,000 bushels remain available for export; and the exports of wheat from British India, from January 1 to September 27, were only 1,193,706 bushels, against 10,485,158 bushels last year, the price being such as to prevent shipments to Great Britain. The new crop will not be harvested until April. Apparently, Great Britain will in any case be obliged to depend on this country for a supply of grain materially execeding the enormous exports of last year, and other supplies will be still further reduced should difficulties between Great Britain and Russia become serious again.

Confidence in the success and ease of resumption has been strengthened, not only by they have thereby confessed the genuineness the elections, but by recent statements of Sec-

retary Sherman. If he uses his power, there is ro doubt that he has power enough. Fear of interruption by Congress is at an end for the present, and the plan of substituting silver for small notes indicates that it is not intended to let the silver legislation defeat resumption.

HAMPTON AND TWEED. Everybody remembers the ludierous election fraud committed in Tweed's district toward the close of his reign, when at one polling-place his over-zealous followers stuffed more Democratic votes into the box than there were men, women and children in the district. Our Washington dispatches contain this morning the story of frands even more extraordinary, committed, however, not in the slums of New-York and for the benefit of a vulgar thief, but in the chief city of South Carolina and for the personal and political advantage of Wade Hampton. It is the victim of the fraud who tells the

story-ex-Congressman Mackey, who was a

candidate for his former seat at the late election. His charges are not general, but specific, and they are so serious that it is difficult to believe that they are recklessly made. The first charge alone is sufficient ground for a strong presumption to allow the Republicans representation cases, maltreated the Federal supervisors whose appointment they could not prevent. With wise forethought, too, the Legislature had abolished various strongly Republican polloffered their ballots at the nearest pollingplace, they were rejected-Democratic gains, all of these. At least 2,000 colored voters, Mr. Mackey declares, were rejected arbitrarily -more Democratic gains. It was in the ballot-box stuffing, however, that the chivalry of South Carolina showed a proficiency from which the old New-York Ring might have taken a lesson. The tickets intended to be fraudulently voted were made one-fifth of the ordipary size, and printed on tissue paper, thus enabling a great number to be packed within a small compass. No less than 2,500 of these were stuffed into one ballot-box, raising the vote to a figure which could only have been honestly reached if one vote had been received every five seconds for twelve hours- an utter impossibility. When votes were to be thrown out, the full-sized Repubtican ballots were easily picked out and rejected. Altogether, the throwing out and the throwing in were so energetically done that, although Mr. Mackey, so he asserts, had a majority of several thousand votes, the Democratic majority in Charleston was larger than the whole Democratic vote, and in twenty out of the thirty-two polling-places there were more votes than there were names on the lists. This was "seeing" Tweed and

going nineteen better. Now Mr. Mackey makes these charges over his own signature. If they are false he can be held responsible for them. The Democrats of South Carolina must meet them. If they are not met and satisfactorily explained, Wade Hampton will be held to the same responsibility that Tweed was, for frauds committed in his interest and in his name.

A CONFESSION OF GUILT.

The first chapter of translated cipher dispatches was published on the 8th of October. A month has passed. Not one of the many persons implicated in crime by that publication has dared to commence legal proceedings, either to establish his own innocence or to bring a penalty upon THE TRIBUNE. There is no question but that the charges made, if not essentially true, were grossly libelious. Many men of prominence were implicated; for, if the dispatches were genuine and correctly translated, they must involved, the United States might prefer to the largest ever grown in this country, and have known of an infamous criminal conwaive discussion, and close the transaction at the prospects in Great Britain and on the Con-spiracy, advised it, aided it, and urged it, or ande themselves accomplices by concealing it. Not one of the persons thus accused has ventured to ask vindication, even from a Democratic court in this Democratic city. Does anybody believe that these men do not want the exculpation which success in such a suit would give? They have taken they ensue, by a silent assent to the principles shares formerly held abroad have helped infinite pains to publish ingenious cards, but unsworn denials are cheap. If any one of them was able to deny under oath that the important dispatches alleged to have been sent or received by him were so sent or received, does anyone believe that he would not have rushed into the courts at once? Had the dispatches not been genuine, had any important one of them been forged or falsely translated, the person thereby affected would instantly have gone before a court, and held THE TERRIBE to responsibility for that dispatch alone. The coparceners knew that one such suit would serve as an arrest of public judgment. It would have raised a doubt as to the cennineness or correct translation of other dispatches. All the other conspirators, however guilty, would have sheltered themselves for a time behind one such suit, if either of the parties implicated could have commenced one with safety. Had THE TRIB-UNE been imposed upon as to any important dispatch, or had its translation been in any material respect erroneous, is it not absolutely certain that a suit would have been commenced at once? It is three weeks since Mr. Smith M.

Weed, of New-York, and other prominent Democrats, were either justly accused of more or less participation in the schemes to capture the vote of South Carolina, or grossly slandered. If a single false charge was made, either intentionally or by The Tribune's having been deceived as to the genuineness of any important dispatch or by any material error in translation, it is very certain that the matter would not have slept three weeks without an appeal to the courts. Finally, these two publications brought home a great crime to the door of No. 15 Gramercy Park, and caused in the minds of all intelligent readers a very strong impression that Mr. Tilden himself could not have been ignorant of the transactions between his most intimate friends and confidential agents at the South, and his nephew and confidential secretary in his own house. If publications necessarily creating so strong an impression against him were not injuries for which he could seek redress in person, it would at least have been his first desire to break their force by inducing some one of his agents to attack the genuineness of some one of the dispatches, or the correctness of the translation given. But Mr. Tilden, also, has confined himself to a denial not sustained by an oath. His nephew has not even ventured to deny anything. His agents, white denying unimportant scraps, have not dared to dispute either the genuineness of the cipher dispatches published or the essential correctness of the translations, but have confessed that in many most important respects the story told was true. We submit that

the correctness of the translations in every material respect.

That is not the end, though there the case might rest if only the character of individuals was concerned. No enemy can possibly wish to place Mr. Tilden in a worse position than that in which his own card and his continued intimacy with Mr. Pelton place him. But the men who do not venture, even in unsworn statements, to dispute the genuineness of dispatches published, or the correctness of translations given, and who have been giving to this day the best possible proof that they have no ground of complaint in the matter, will next be required to state, under oath, what they know about it. If they then deny, either the genumeness of any important dispatch, or the correctness of the translation given, it will quickly be made to appear whether they are or are not guilty of perjury. In the meanwhile, it is not at all surprising that, knowing what they know, they commence no suits for their vindication.

In almost every calamity there is cause for congratulation. The most obstinate optimist seems justified in saying: "It might have been worse." Everybody will naturally say this of the great fire at Cape May. A conflagration which devoured eleven hotels and some thirty cottages might easily have occurred during the height of the fashionable season, and just as easily have broken out at night. In such case we might have been obliged to add loss of life to loss of property. Indeed, we do not see how any guest could ever have retired to rest quite at ease in one of these great pine caravansaries, especially if he knew what is now known, that the facilities at Cape May for extinguishing fires were of the most limited character-one ancient hand engine and one or more of the patent portable fire extinguishers comprising the whole apparatus. There is abundant reason for rejoicing that the loss can be estimated in money, with the more important element of human life left out. Perhaps there can be no more striking example of fatuity than this shingle town of Cape May presented before it was reduced to ashes. There had been several warnings. There had been several considerable fires there before; yet there were no additional precautions; indeed there were no precautions at all, so that when the catastrophe came it was necessary to send ninety-six miles for fire engines!

Four or five times usually in a year, something shows the need of a detective system more efficient than any which we can now resort to. Society is perhaps apt to be unreasonable. It expects a repetition of the wonderful things recorded in story-books, and recalls the exploits of Vidoca or of Mr. Bucket. It takes it for granted that because we have detectives at all, they must be infallible in theories and always successful in the working up of difficult cases. It has heard of their occasional successes, but not so much of their failures. Undoubtedly a certain proportion of criminal mysteries will always remain mysterious and of great offenders some will always escape the penalties of the law. The old preverb, "murder will out," does not necessarily imply the discovery of the murderers. Several memorable naurders in this city are to this day unexplained. Who killed Dr. Burdell? Who kitled Mr. Nathan? These ques tions remain and are likely to remain unanswered. It is possible that the perpetrators of the Manhattan Savings Bank robbery and the wretches of St. Mark's may also escape discovery. But so long as they remain undiscovered they will serve as the strongest possible argument in favor of a thorough reform of our whole detective system.

Lester B. Faulkner's extraordinary betrayal of his Democratic constituents, in becoming a caudidate for Chairman of the State Committee after sol emply agreeing to vote for Mr. Purcell, seems to have been appreciated at his home. Mr. Peck, a Democratic lawyer of Nunda, openly denonneed Mr. Faulkner in the County Convention, and declared him a traitor to the Democracy of the State. Later on Mr. Peck issued a circular in which he dealt, with much plainness, with various peculiar features of Mr. Faulkner's reputation-political and otherwise. Lastly, Mr. Faulkner's candidate for Judge of Livingston County was buried under an adverse majority of 1,200. This was an emphatic response to the denunciations poured upon Mr. Fauikner by the men who elected him to the State Committee, and by his fellow-delegates in the home convention.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Moses says he was Tilden's near friend. Poo Isn't the sunlight of publicity waxing rather hot,

Will the janitor, or somebody who has the com-ination, stip a copy of Cowgill's letter into the Ark

It is beautiful to notice that Moses carried himself ke a high-shouldered "gent" even when buying a

There is food for reflection in the fact that it was Filder's private purse, not Smith's, which Moses langled before the eyes of Cowgill.

It will, perhaps, occur to the coparceners that ere is no rest for the wicked in this gipher busiess. It is THE TRIBUNE'S high moral purpose to

What did Judge Ashbel Green mean by advising Marble to see Mr. Cowgill's neighbor, A. H. Cole ! A brief but pointed card from the Judge would be read by the public.

There seems to be an opening for Mr. Tilden to say whether or not Moses knew " more of his views and opinious than anyone else," and whether or not be represented those views and opinions when he tried to buy the Presidency. Last year the Republican majority in Putnam

County was 11. This year it is over 700. The majority gained by Hamilton Fish, jr., is 714-a fitting tribute to his faithful record and efficient work, nd a fitting answer to his defamers. Perhaps the rest of the Democratic party will be able to see before long that the chairman of their State Committee in New-York is right in saying

that the cipher business must be looked into. It has cost them one defeat, and gives sigus of costing them a bigger one in 1880. Postmaster-General Key says he is well satisfied with the result of the elections, which shows him to he of a complacent disposition. As the only living representative of the Old Line Whig party, though, the figures from the Solid South must make

It is announced on pretty good authority that Bradley Barlow, the Greenback Congressman from the IIId Vermont District, will vote with the Republicans in the House. It is doubtfut if this will be an accession for the party to rejoice over. Aside from his mancial views, Mr. Bartow's record is not of the sort to make him a credit to any party.

him feel a little lonesome.

Several Democratic editors basten to declare that the party has had enough Presidential candidates from New-York, and that henceforth it will pick out man who can carry States like Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. This is natural enough after the cipher disaster, but it is stupid nevertheless, for it is an undeniable fact that the party cannot elect a President without carrying New-York. As for carrying Illinois or Ohio, that is completely out of the ques-

Senator Thurman's backers chuckle over the disister to Tammany because it puts an end to Hendricks's hope for gaining support in New-York. It does do that, but it does not help Thurman any. He has no support in New-York and cannot hope for any in the face of his soft money flop of last year. He is completely flattened but beneath the "Ohio idea" and he might just as well lie still as to try to squirm his way out. He jumped into the soft money boat just as it was sinking and must share the fate of the rest of the passengers. The demoralized Democracy is trying its usual

expedient for extracting comfort from defeat-resorting to figures. Thus one editor makes up a list of "sure Republican" and sure "Democratic States" for 1880, and puts those which are left under "doubttul." Every State in the "doubtful" list, except Oregon, was carried by the Republicans on Tuesday. In this way he figures out a total of 153 electoral votes for the Democrats, and 154 for the Republicans, leavings:sty-two in doubt. He vertures to remark that he thinks the "fairness of all the important dispatches published, and

and accuracy of this table will not be challenged. He is right. It would be a waste of energy to "challenge" so palpable an absurdity.

Senator George H. Pendleton is the Mark Tapley of the Democracy. There is no end to his cheerful-ness in defeat. He does not believe the elections have injured the Democrats at all, but is sere they will elect their candidate for President in 1880, because they will nominate for President in 1886, because they will nominate am of such character that he will unite the solid Democratic vote. Local causes, he says, defeated the party in New-York and Pennsylvania, but the National Democratic party is stronger to-day than ever before. So it is—in small.

PERSONAL.

Arthur, Duke of Connaught, is said to be a special favorite with his godfatuer, the Emperor of Ger many. The latter keeps around his room a large munber of pictures and photographs of the young man. The Duke is somewhat handsomer than his brother, the Prince of Wales. He is of medium height, has a frank and kinely face, and tair hair and mustache.

The late Henry Armitt Brown's eloquent Valley Forge oration was read by Mr. David Dougherty, the other day, before the Valley Forge Memorial Assectation, at Philadelphia, and was listened to by the dis tinguished andience with smeere emotion. The Washington headquarters at Valley Forge, with the auround-ing grounds, have been purchased for \$6,000, and will be used as a place of deposit for historical relies.

Mr. Sothern, it is reported, will before long close his professional easeer in this country, but will come over here every Summer to fish for salmon—a sport of which he is very fond. He owns a good deat of land in this country as well as a river. Mr. Sothern's appreciation of fun is so strong that it is said to be simply wonderful how he preserves his gravity on the stage; and he himself confesses that in Dundr-ary he has often bitten his lips till the blood came to keep from laughing with the audience.

Statues of Muhlenberg and Fulton are to be placed in the Capitol at Washington by the State of Pennsylvania. The commission having the matter in charge has just awarded the contract for the execution of the Fulton statue to Mr. Howard Roberts, a young sculptor of Philadelphia, and that for Muhlenberg to Miss Bianche Nevin, of Lancaster, daughter of Prolesson John W. Nevin, late of Frankein and Marshall College. Miss Nevin's cast of Muhienberg represents the warrier priest standing in full regimentals, in the act of throwing aside the clerical gown which had enveloped his person. One foot is slightly bent forward, and a hand raised in front of the breast as if appealing to his hear-ers, the other grasping the scabbard of the sword at his side.

Spain is in a ferment, from the Pyrenees to the Pillars of Hercules. Not that they have had another revolution, or anything of the sort. No! It's much more serious. The famous Lopez Aivar, torrero and primera spada of the Circus of Carthagena, has been suspected of having dipped his sword in a solution of prus sic acto, and thus gained too easy a victory over his boyme enemy. And thus does he vindicate himself, in the local paper: "I, Lopez Alvar, of Alvar, for eleven years first sword (primera spada) of the Circus of Carthagens, author of the deaths-as by a thunderbolt-of four hundred and three bulls, do solemnly invite my detractors to descend with me into the arena. I will fight the animal with any sword they will furnish me with. They may, if they like, approach the bull with a sword diped in prussic acid, as they choose, and we'll see who will like it best!"

GENERAL NOTES.

Winter has set in very early in England, There was a snow-storm in London on October 30, and the weather chrosophout the forencen was bitterly cold. In North Stafferdshire on the previous night there was a neavy snowfail. In Scotland the air was piercingly cald and in most districts the ground was covered with

There's many a man languishing in prison n the Fatherland to-day who has been guilty of nothing worse than a grim pleasantry. A calman at a public couse a few days after Nobiling's attempt expressed his pinion that kings and emperors were not much good to arybody. They cost a deal of money, he said, and obody was the better for it. A policeman in plain clothes pounced upon the cabman as soon as he had attered his sentiments, and he is now in prison, and will remain there for two years. About the same time a lad of sixteen exclaimed, "I wish the Emperor had been shot in 1870; then we in Alsace should not now be Germans." The boy was condemned to imprisonment for two years and six months.

The assassin who attempted to kill King Alfonso was a journeyman cooper, born in the district of Tarracona, and about twenty-five years old. He was uncommonly daring and cool in his behavior after his arrest, and declared that he did not seel the slightest re-morse. He told the judge who first examined hun that he had gone to Madrid with the firm resolve to carry out his design. He had meditated this plan for a long time past, and he had bought for his purpose a small, short and very good pistol, which he always carried about him. He declared that he never in Madrid revealed ils intention to asyone, nor had any accompletes. He boasted that he had belonged to the international Society of Workmen in Barcelona for some time.

A good story was told at a recent school anniversary in Aargan, a Swiss cauton that has an educational institute of great excellence. A graduate named Noppel related that be and his brother Adrian were sent by their father to this popular middle school. At their first appearance in class the two brothers sat One of the teachers appeared with the register in order to enter the names of the members of the ctass. "Well," asked he, on coming to the elder Neppel, "what is your name ?" "Constantineple," replied tha youth. " I want your name, Christian and family name," and the teacher very sternly. The lad again replied, Constantinopie." "Boy," exclaimed the professor, you must not attempt any jokes here." " I assure you, Herr Professor, my name is Konstantin Noppel." "And yours I" asked be, turning to the younger Noppel, yours I" asked be, turning to do," and the protessor,
"Advancepic," "This will not do," and the protessor,
"the story is a little too highly colored," The students
hastened to assure the pedagogue that the youlf's Chretan name was undoubtedly "Advan" and his surname
"Noppel," The two lads, who alway passed by the
epithet of the "two lads, who alway passed by the
epithet of the "two lads, who alway passed by the
epithet of the "two lads, who alway passed by the
be too exact in their intonation when giving their names to the registrar.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The programme for the first concert of the Symphony Society, on Saturday night, was strong, well-balanced and agreeably varied:

Herr A. Wilhelmj. Overture, "Sakuriala,"
Fantasiestück, Ior yiolin with orehestra.
Fentasiestück, Ior yiolin with orehestra.
Vorapiel, "Die Meisterstuger,"

Dr. Damrosch and his associates have made an auspicious start. Steinway Hall was almost entirely filled by an applauding audience, in which one recognized most of the familiar faces seen at the Thomas concerts during the past ten years, a large proportion of the old subscribers to those entertainments having retained their accustomed places. In the orchestra, too, there were many of Thomas's band. Arnold is the leader, Hamm is at the deak with him; Bergner has the first place among the 'cellos. A score of others, whose faces are better known to the public than their names, are in the ptincipal scats. The strings are very full; there are fitteen first violius, and the whole strength of the band is about seventy. It is an excellent organization, expert and responsive; and its one conspicuous defect at present-a lack of smoothness and beauty in the toneought to be corrected, as practice and association gradually produce the requiste blending of color. There was

a marked improvement in Saturday's performance over

that of Thursday afternoon. Dr. Damrosch's peculiarities as a conductor are well understood. His readings are clear and forcible, and in bringing them out he cares a great deal more for vigor of expression, though it may be sometimes rather harsh and rugged, than for mere grace and elegance of expression and the sensuous charm of soft sounds. This is what we might expect from a musician of his nervous and flery temperament. The quickness with which he has imparted the same temper to the orchestra is a curious illustration of the force of an earnest character and a proof that he possesses at least one of the qualifications of a good conluctor, namely, the power of impressing his individuality upon his band. The symphony, as he led it on Saturday, was not beautiful, but it was imposing, and In some parts, especially in the last two movements, it was overpowering, while the distinctness of the interpretation was the subject of much admiring comment. · Goldmark's poetical and romantic "Sakunbest effects being in the grand crescendo of the finale. But the most admirable work of the orchestra was re-served for the introduction to the "Meistersinger,"

tala" overture was played with vigor and brightness, the where the fire and precision of the playing, and the julicious management of the temps, brought out the splenders of this majestic composition with telling effect The violin concerto composed by Raff for Wilhelmi, and new heard for the first time in this country, will hardly outlive the famous player who gives it a value at present. it is melodic segant, well-made, in some parts prettily insernal, as in the long andants with auted strings in the accompaniment; but Raff has written too much, and he seems to be exploring the same veln over and over again. Wilhelm, who was received with unbounded enthusiasm, displayed in this composition many of the finest qualities of his superb art-his la-